

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

WIRELESS RECOGNITION TECH.,

Plaintiff,

V.

A9.COM INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case Nos.: 5:12-CV-01217-EJD; 5:12-CV-01218-EJD; 5:12-CV-01218-EJD; 5:12-CV-01220-EJD

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY
PENDING REEXAMINATION**

WIRELESS RECOGNITION TECH.,

Plaintiff,

V.

NOKIA CORPORATION,

Defendant.

WIRELESS RECOGNITION TECH..

Plaintiff.

v.

A9.COM INC., et al.,

Defendants.

WIRELESS RECOGNITION TECH.,

Plaintiff,

V.

NOKIA CORPORATION,

Defendant.

1 Presently before the court is Defendants' Motion to Stay Pending Reexamination of a patent-in-
2 suit. For the reasons set forth below, the motion is GRANTED and the case is STAYED.

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 On September 14, 2010, Plaintiff Wireless Recognition Technologies ("WRT") filed suits
5 against Defendants A9.com, Amazon.com, Google Inc., Nokia Inc., Nokia Corp., and Ricoh
6 Innovations, Inc., and Ricoh Company, Ltd. for infringement of its '287 patent in the Eastern
7 District of Texas. Later, on December 21, 2010 WRT filed suits against the same defendants
8 alleging infringement of the '474 patent. Since that time, WRT has dismissed all of its claims
9 against Ricoh. On February 22, 2012, the suits were transferred to this district.

10 On February 2, 2011, MicroStrategy, Inc., a third party, filed for an *inter partes*
11 reexamination of the '474 patent. The United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO")
12 undertook the reexamination and issued a final rejection, holding that all claims of the '474 patent
13 were invalid due to obviousness. WRT appealed the final rejection to the Board of Patent Appeals
14 and Interferences ("BPAI"), and the appeal is still pending. Defendants seek a stay of this action
15 pending the final exhaustion of the '474 reexamination.

16 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

17 "Any person at any time may file a request for reexamination by the [PTO] of any claim of
18 a patent on the basis of any prior art" consisting of patents or printed publications. 35 U.S.C. § 302
19 (amended 2011). "The stay of pending litigation to enable PTO review of contested patents was
20 one of the specified purposes of the reexamination legislation." Patlex Corp. v. Mossinghoff, 758
21 F.2d 594, 606, aff'd on reh 'g, 771 F.2d 480 (Fed.Cir.1985). "Patent validity is a commonly
22 asserted defense in litigation and courts are cognizant of Congress's intention of utilizing the
23 PTO's specialized expertise to reduce costly and timely litigation." Canady v. Erbe Elektromedizin
24 GmbH and Erbe U.S.A., 271 F.Supp.2d 64, 78 (citation omitted).

25 A stay is within the discretion of the court. See Ethicon, Inc. v. Quigg, 849 F.2d 1422,
26 1426-27 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("Courts have inherent power to manage their dockets and stay
27 proceedings, including the authority to order a stay pending conclusion of a PTO reexamination.").
28 A court may grant a motion to stay "in order to avoid inconsistent results, narrow the issues, obtain

1 guidance from the PTO, or simply to avoid the needless waste of judicial resources, especially if
2 the evidence suggests that the patents-in-suit will not survive reexamination.” MercExchange,
3 L.L.C. v. eBay, Inc., 500 F.Supp.2d 556, 563 (E.D. Va. 2007). In this district, “there is a liberal
4 policy in favor of granting motions to stay proceedings pending the outcome of USPTO
5 reexamination or reissuance proceedings,” (ASCII Corp. v. STD Entm’t USA, 844 F.Supp. 1378,
6 1381 (N.D. Cal. 1994)), though some courts have begun to rethink that policy in recent years (see,
7 e.g., Network Appliance Inc. v. Sun Microsystems Inc., No. 07-CV-06053, 2008 WL 2168917 at
8 *3 (N.D.Cal. May 23, 2008)).

9 Courts consider three main factors in determining whether to stay a case pending
10 reexamination: “(1) whether discovery is complete and whether a trial date has been set; (2)
11 whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case; and (3) whether a stay
12 would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the non-moving party.” Telemac
13 Corp. v. Teledigital, Inc., 450 F.Supp.2d 1107, 1111 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (citation omitted).

14 III. DISCUSSION

15 a. STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

16 The early stage of a litigation weighs in favor of a stay pending reexamination. See Target
17 Therapeutics, Inc. v. SciMed Life Sys. Inc., 33 U.S.P.Q.2d 2022, 2023 (N.D. Cal. 1995). The
18 parties in this case have exchanged infringement contentions and invalidity contentions. They have
19 also engaged in a limited document production. However, those limited exchanges constitute the
20 entire universe of discovery that has occurred in this case. No depositions have been noticed, nor
21 have interrogatories or requests for admission been served. The parties have not exchanged
22 proposed claim construction terms or filed any dispositive motions, and no trial date has been set.

23 WRT asserts that this case has been pending for nearly two years, and has only failed to
24 progress because of the transfer from the Eastern District of Texas to the Northern District of
25 California, and the differences between the two districts’ rules. The court notes that an extended
26 period of time has passed since the filing of these lawsuits. However, this element of the stay
27 analysis focuses on the stage of litigation proceedings, not the length of time that has passed since
28 the filing of the case. See Convergence Tech. (USA), LLC v. Microloops Corp., No. 5:10-CV-

1 02051, 2012 WL 1232187 at *4 (N.D. Cal. April 12, 2012) (finding that a case that was over two
2 years old had not reached the “point of no return” because, though discovery was ongoing, the
3 court had not yet heard claim construction and no trial date had been set). Given that these actions
4 have not progressed beyond the infancy stage of litigation, the court finds that this factor weighs
5 heavily in favor of a stay.

6 **b. SIMPLIFICATION OF ISSUES**

7 “[W]aiting for the outcome of the reexamination could eliminate the need for trial if the
8 claims are cancelled or, if the claims survive, facilitate trial by providing the court with expert
9 opinion of the PTO and clarifying the scope of the claims.” Target Therapeutics, 33 U.S.P.Q.2d at
10 2023. The PTO has already issued a final rejection of all claims in the ’474 patent. If the appeals
11 process affirms the PTO, all infringement and invalidity issues in this case regarding the ’474
12 patent will be moot. Considering that the PTO has already issued a final rejection, there is a
13 significant likelihood that the appeal will also result in the invalidation of some or all of the claims.
14 See, e.g. USPTO, FY 2011 CUMULATIVE DISPOSITIONS, available at http://www.uspto.gov/ip/boards/bpai/stats/receipts/fy2011_sep_e.jsp (showing that in 2011, 61.6% of ex parte appeals were
15 affirmed or affirmed-in-part). Such likelihood weighs in favor of a stay. See MercExchange, L.L.C. v. eBay, Inc., 500 F.Supp.2d at 563 (favoring a stay when the evidence shows a likelihood
16 that the patents-in-suit will not survive reexamination). Conversely, if the appeal results in a
17 revival of some or all of the ’474 patent claims, a stay would still be beneficial because the PTO’s
18 findings would streamline issues before this court.

19 It is true that the ’287 patent would remain at issue in the event of a final finding of
20 invalidity on the ’474 patent. Defendants assert that claim 14 of the ’474 patent overlaps with
21 claim 1 of the ’287 patent. WRT admits that the claims have a certain overlap, but argues that the
22 overlap has no import since the claims describe different inventions. However, the PTO has
23 already determined that these claims are not patentably distinct. Given this overlap, the ’287 patent
24 issues also stand to be simplified by the final exhaustion of reexamination procedures.

25 WRT also argues that a stay pending final exhaustion of reexamination procedures would
26 be inappropriate, because MicroStrategy, not Defendants, initiated the *inter partes* reexamination.

1 Because Defendants are not a party to the reexamination, they would not be estopped from raising
2 in this action the same invalidity arguments covered by the reexamination. 35 U.S.C. § 315(c).
3 However, if the appeal process results in partial or total invalidation of the '474 patent's claims,
4 some or all of the '474 patent issues in this case will be moot, regardless of whether Defendants
5 were parties to the reexamination.

6 The court finds that the likelihood of the reexamination resulting in an invalidation of some
7 or all the '474 claims, or the guidance the court would receive from the PTO in the event that some
8 or all of the claims are revived, weigh in favor of a stay.

9 **c. UNDUE PREJUDICE**

10 The third factor a court must consider is whether the non-moving party will suffer undue
11 prejudice as a result of a stay. See In re Cygnus Telecomm. Tech., LLC Patent Litig., 385
12 F.Supp.2d 1022, 1023 (N.D. Cal. 2005). The delay inherent to the reexamination process does not
13 generally, by itself, constitute undue prejudice. Telemac Corp. v. Teledigital, Inc., 450 F.Supp.2d
14 1107, 1111 (N.D. Cal. 2006). WRT urges the court to consider instead Defendants' alleged
15 "dilatory tactics," pointing to the facts that Defendants waited nearly one year from the date they
16 knew of the '474 reexamination proceedings and ten weeks after these cases were assigned to this
17 court to file their motion to stay.

18 WRT cites two cases – Avago Technologies Fiber IP (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. v. IPtronics Inc.
19 and Affinity Labs of Texas v. Apple Inc.-- to support its argument that this court should consider
20 Defendants' allegedly "dilatory tactics." Both of these cases contain key factual distinctions from
21 the matter before this court. In Avago Technologies this court denied a motion to stay pending
22 reexamination because the defendants waited eight months to file their reexamination request, after
23 significant discovery and claim construction work had been completed. No. 10-CV-02836, 2011
24 WL 3267768 (N.D. Cal. July 28, 2011). In Affinity Labs Apple waited eight months from the
25 initiation of the lawsuit, and three months after the case was transferred to the Northern District of
26 California to file its request for reexamination. No. 09-04436 CW, 2010 WL 1753206, at *2 (N.D.
27 Cal. 2010). Once the request was granted, Apple waited another seven weeks to file the motion to
28

1 stay. Id. At the time Apple requested the stay, the request for reexamination had been granted, but
2 the PTO had not issued any decision. Id. at *1.

3 Unlike in Avago and Affinity Labs, in this case a third party, not Defendants, filed the *inter*
4 *partes* reexamination request. Defendants here took a “wait and see” approach, and only requested
5 a stay after the PTO issued its final rejection of the ’474 patent claims. Defendants assert that their
6 delay was prudent, not dilatory, because rather than requesting a stay at the outset of
7 reexamination when the parties had no insight into the likelihood the PTO would find the patent
8 invalid, they waited until after the PTO issued its final rejection, which created a strong likelihood
9 that the ’474 patent will ultimately be found invalid. The court finds that because Defendants did
10 not request a reexamination in a late stage of litigation, and because Defendants filed a request for
11 a stay only after a likelihood that the ’474 patent would be found invalid, Defendants’ actions were
12 reasonable and not dilatory.

13 WRT also argues that it will suffer prejudice by a stay because it has already served its
14 infringement contentions on the Defendants, and the stay would allow Defendants additional time
15 to design around the claims of the patents-in-suit. This hypothetical outcome does not constitute
16 undue prejudice. The court finds that the undue prejudice factor weighs in favor of a stay.

17 **d. Equitable Factors**

18 Finally, WRT argues that the court should consider two equitable factors in determining
19 whether to grant a stay. The first equitable factor, that Defendants did not initiate the *inter partes*
20 reexamination, has already been fully addressed in the foregoing sections. The second equitable
21 factor concerns a statement Defendants made to the court in the Eastern District of Texas, in which
22 Defendants agreed to negotiate a joint schedule for these cases, notwithstanding the pending
23 reexamination proceedings. WRT argues that Defendants’ true intention in making this statement
24 was not to cooperate but to “take a look at WRT’s Infringement Contentions, impose additional
25 costs and burdens upon WRT, and then attempt to yank the rug out under its feet once the case got
26 transferred to the Northern District of California on the basis of case law that is more favorable to
27 its position.” Defendants counter that this agreement took place early in the reexamination
28 proceedings, and once the PTO issued its final rejection of the claims, they re-evaluated their

1 position. Without evidence that Defendants made their statement to the court in bad faith, this
2 court finds that no equitable factors exist sufficient to defeat a stay.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Defendants' motion for a stay of this case.
5 This action is STAYED in its entirety pending final exhaustion of the patent reexamination
6 proceedings, including any appeals.¹

7 The Clerk shall ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSE this matter.

8 The parties shall submit a joint status report apprising the court of the status of the
9 reexamination proceedings on March 11, 2013, and every six months thereafter.

10 The parties shall provide notice to the court within one week of final exhaustion of all patent
11 reexamination proceedings, including appeals. In their notice, parties shall request that this matter
12 be reopened, and that a case management conference be scheduled.

13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

14
15 Dated: September 11, 2012


16 EDWARD J. DAVILA
17 United States District Judge

28 ¹ This order does not preclude any party from moving to reopen this action.